ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1866. from citizens of Davidson county relative to pros-State Amnesty.

a sale of the Western N. C. Railroad, to any com- newed the motion to lay the resolution on the ta- election" after the word "writs." pany that will guarantee to complete the same, re- ble. ported an ordinance authorizing such sale. Report and ordinance ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones, of Davidson, introduced a resolution to carry into effect the ordinance of the Convention recognizing the just debts of the State, and prohibiting the payment of all public debts incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Jones, of Henderson, an ordinance legalizing certain acts of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in certain counties. Referred to the committee on Finance.

to marriages between persons of color. [Proposes of Chatham, Patterson, Polk, Rumley, Rush, Satterthto repeal the provision requiring the Clerk to take waite, Settle, Sloan, Smith of Anson, Smith, of Wilkes, bond in such cases. | Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Ferebee, ayes 44, nays 39. Mr. Jones, of Rowan, an ordinance to secure a

better government for the Insane Asylum. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges for holding Courts of Over and Terminer, also unfavorably on an ordinance suspending the collection of taxes.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Moore's amendment is as follows: add to in fact, the only inference from this remarkable the section the words, Court Houses, in which may be tried, without the intervention of grand and petit juries, as shall be prescribed by law, all misdemeanors except such whereof the punishin all cases where the party may be imprisoned, or fined

risdiction of the case.' Messrs. McIvor, Ward, N. A. McLean, McDonald, of Moore, and McGehee addressed the Convention in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, (by leave) withdrew the amendment he had offered, and offered the following as a substitute therefor:

"But the General Assembly may establish Courts of Record to be held publicly and at stated times and places, by one or more Judges or Justices of the Peace, who may | dent and his policy. hear and determine, without any Jury, grand or petit, all misdemeanors, the punishment whereof is not corporal otherwise than by imprisonment, whenever the accused hall consent to be so tried.

Mr. Mebane expressed a willingness, (if permitted to do so,) to accept this amendment as a substitute for his own.

Objection was made by Mr. Boyden and others. he question recurring on the amendment to the amendment, it was rejected—ayes 8, nays 96. The question recurring on the amendment, the following amendment was offered by Mr. Smith of Johnston: add the words "and provided that the officers holding such Courts shall be elected by the people."

This amendment was rejected, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Mebane, it was adopted—ayes 58, nays 48. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend the

13th section of the Declaration of Rights, by substituting the words "shall not be" for the words "ought not to be." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the seventh section was amended by inserting after the word "testimony" the words "and in all criminal prosecutions he shall be entitled to counsel for his de-

Sundry sections of the Declaration of Rights were amended by substituting the word "shall for the word "ought," but after some discussion relative to the propriety of this amendment, it was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, and the original language restored.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the further consideration of the amended Constitution was postponed until Monday next. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock

Saturday, June 2, 1866. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist | Winston.

Mr. Moore of Wake, from the committee on Revision of the Constitution, reported a substitute for the ordinance to creat the office of Lieutenant Governor — recommending its incorporation in the amended Constitution. [The substitute re-

dinance. who have qualified as Executrix of the last wills and testaments of their husbands.

On motion of Mr. McKay of Harnett, the ordinance to pay Provisional Judges for their servire-committed to the finance committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Moore, the Convention proceeded to consider his resolutions, declaring what has been done, and appointing a committee to assertain what is necessary to be do ardently desire that whatever obstacles are still in the done, to restore the State to the Federal Union. | way may be removed: On Motion of Mr. McDonald of Moore, the fourth resolution was amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting "seven.

Mr. McDdonald then moved to amend the last | Convention at an early day. resolution by substituting for the words "Speak-Speaker of, &c.

Pending this amendment. further concessions to radical fanaticism—to any before the year 1861. further bending of the pliant hinges of the knee, too long held the humiliating position of a sup- ferred to the committee on Currency. pliant. He moved to lay the resolutions on the

ed to restore the State to the Federal Union, and to its further extension. it would be recreant to its duty, if it failed to accomplish this purpose or to do all in its power to nance on the table, which was not agreed to. effect it. We are a conquered people, and a sullen acquiescence in the conditions imposed by the amended Constitution. victors will not suffice to restore us to the position we have lost. Great questions are crowding upon Rights by adding the following: safety but in the path of duty. Theoretically in without sale, denial or delay. Adopted. and the Congress. We cannot be neutral. We prescribed by law. must stand by the President. Inaction will be faoutcropping of the rebellion.

duty of the government to protect itself, and to sections 13 and 14, viz: see that the spirit of secession is utterly crushed zing secession as a fallacy, and deprecating con- of North Carolina, as follows:" solidation as equally dangerous, Mr. Dick paid a high tribute to the patriotism of President John- ding the following section : on, and urged the duty of sustaining him, by ac-

In conclusion, Mr, Dick dwelt upon the impol- his seat." bey of electing to Congress, or other high political | On motion of Mr. Buxton, the amendment was tional Convention. the Confederate armies. It is poor proof of loy- his knowledge and belief.' alty that Unionism is regarded as a disgrace in North Carolina. He was willing to submit, in all events, to the Constitution of the United States, naticism that must ultimately occur.

been a secessionist, and was behind no one in de- the members present.)

President's policy a more cordial support, but he Mr. Buxton moved to amend Sec. 24 by insertherself in an unworthy attitude. The State had | troller." Not agreed to. fully complied with the requirements of the President's policy—had returned, as the prodigal, tired ther amended by striking out the words "and Later from Europe_Warlike Preparations Con-Mr. Jones, of Davidson, presented a petition of transgression, to the parental mansion-had Council of State.'

> On this question the year and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Harris of Rutherford. The Convention refused to lay the resolutions

on the table as follows: Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Ellis, Faulkner, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harriss, of Guilford, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, King, Lash, Logan, Love, of Chatham, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay of Harnett, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, Mr. Moore, of Wake, an ordinance in relation N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, McLaughlin, McRae, Moore Spencer, of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Thompson, Ward, Warren, Willey, Wilson.-71. AYES.—Messrs. Brickell, Clark, Conigland, Faircloth, Ferebee, Furches, Love, of Jackson, Mebane, Norfleet, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Richardson, Russell, Spencer of Hyde, Walkup, Winburne, Winston Wright .- 20.

Mr. Polk moved a reference of the resolutions to a select committee. Not agreed to. Mr. McDonald, of Moore, addressed the Convention at length in support of the resolutions. Mr. Clark said that the only issue presented in the resolutions was whether the Convention would The Convention resumed the consideration of endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy the amended Constitution, and the question re- or indirectly that of the Radicals in Congress. curred on the amendment offered by Mr. Moore, The preamble to the resolutions express the "hope of Wake, as a substitute for the one offered by that the President (during the recess of the Con-Mebane to section 9 article 1st of the Declaration | vention,) would be authorized by Congress to declare the States restored to the Union." The fair,

language is that what the President has done "Provided, nevertheless, that Courts may be established | without the authority of Congress, he had no right and held in cities and incorporated towns, and at the to do. This, in effect, is an endorsement of the position of Stevens and Sumner, that Congress has sole control of the subject of reconstruction, | Albany Argus: ment may be corporal, other than imprisonment, when- and endorses the President only to the extent that ever the accused shall elect to be so tried. Provided, that his policy has received Congressional sanction. above fifty dollars, he may appeal to any Court having ju-

The resolutions propose to send a committee of even to Washington City to consult with President Johnson, his Cabinet and Congress. We have already ascertained that our action is

satisfactory to the President—that we have fully met the requirements of his policy—a policy which has received the approval of a majority of the

This being the case, the only object must be to consult with Congress, ignoring alike the Presi-Mr. Clark here adverted to the impracticability -the absurdity of any attempt to consult Congress in an organized capacity, and asked if the

Convention thought that any commission, representing North Carolina, would be admitted to the floor of either House of Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government?

The only way in which consultation could be had with Congress would be by interviews with action could be based.

The advocates of the resolution had indulged in elegant diction, chaste and eleguent generalities, many of which he was prepared to endorse, but they had strangely failed to speak to the subjectmatter contained in the resolutions.

In conclusion, Mr. C. spoke warmly and enthusiastically in favor of the President's policy, and cautioned members of the Convention against arraying themselves, directly, or indirectly, against it by passing these resolutions. The policy of the President was based upon the Constitution, and to it alone could we look for a preservation of our rights under the Constitution in our present unhappy condition.

In this connection, he cited the declaration of President Johnson, that rebellion could exist elsewhere than under ordinances of secession, and bade the Convention beware, lest they by their action should give encouragement to the Radicals, who were seeking to subvert the Constitution.

At the instance of Mr. Conigland, Mr. Jones, or Rowan, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Convention refused to refer the resolutions to a select Committee. ' The motion prevailed and the resolutions were referred.

The President appointed the following Committee, viz: Messrs. Polk, McDonald, of Moore, N. A. McLean, McGehee, Boyden, Buxton and The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock

on Monday next. Monday, June 4. Mr. McGehee, for the select Committee to which was referred Mr. McDonald's resolutions declaring tains the substantial provisions of the original or- what has been done, and appointing a Committee

to ascertain what is necessary to be done, to re-Mr. Brooks: An ordinance concerning widows, store the State to the Federal Union, reported the following as a substitute therefor: Whereas, the people of the State of North Carolina have nanifested their loyalty to the general Government by ces in holding Courts of Oyer and Terminer was an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession; an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina; an ordinance prohibiting the payment of lion; which said ordinances have become a part of the organic law of the State: And whereas, the relations of ed in question. State to the general Government have not yet been fully recognized; and whereas, the people of the State

> Be it Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed v the President of this Convention to proceed to Washigton and confer with the authorities of the General Government and report the results of their conference to this

Mr. Ward introduced an ordinance to incorpoers of the Senate and the House of Representa- rate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining full exercise of their judicial functions at the time tives" the words "President of the Senate and Company. Referred to a standing committee of of this trial, as restored by the suppression of the five, to be styled the committee on Corporations. | rebellion some seven months previously, and by

Mr. McRae, an ordinance to enable the Fayette- eral Union. Indeed, long previous to this a Pro- tober next. Marshal Bazaine accompanies this detachthat thrift might follow fawning. North Carolina | ville and Florence Railroad Company to establish | visional Governor had been appointed by the | ment.

referred the petition of Rev. Thos. D. Fleury for tion,) for the special purpose of changing the ex-Mr. Dick requested, as a matter of courtesy, relief from pedlar's tax for the year 1865, submitisting state of things and restoring civil governthat the gentleman would withdraw the motion. ted an ordinance to grant such relief, accompanied ment over the people. In pursuance of this The motion having been withdrawn, Mr. Dick by a lengthy and humorous report, setting forth appointment a new Constitution had been said that the resolutions embodied the true object | the reasons why the committee, while recommend- formed, a Governor and Legislature electfor which the Convention was called. It was call- ing relief in this particular instance, were opposed ed under it, and the State in the full

the Union, practically out of it, and taxed without | Sec. 28. No soldier shall in time of peace be | tion and appointment of the public functionaries representation, we could not remain idle specta- quartered in any house without consent of the which was under the superintendance and directors of the conflict raging between the President owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be tion of the President, as commande-in-chief of

The consideration of those sections of Article ern States was naturally viewed at the North as an of representation, was postponed for the present. On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, the follow-Mr. Dick proceeded to argue that it was the ing section was interpolated in Article II, between

"The style of the acts and laws shall be, "Be out in North Carolina as elsewhere. Characteri- it enacted by the General Assembly of the State Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend by ad-

"Each member of the General Assembly becording to his reconstruction policy an earnest, fore his taking his seat shall take an oath or affirmation that he is constitutionally qualified to take

positions, men who had held prominent posts in amended by adding the words "to the best of The amendment as amended was then adopted

veas 88, navs 11. • Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend secand await the great reaction against radical fa- tion 22, by striking out the words "by one-fifth day. Mr. Richardson again addressed the Convention

Of the members present." (This section as it stands requires a call for the yeas and nays in the normous prices were paid, and the bidding was continue assisted by his ferrilizers. Only a light demand, and we continue former quotations from store: Peruvian Guano, \$112 50@ Court will be a brief one, as we learn no grand \$115; Pacific do., \$85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$90; in opposition to the resolutions. He had never General Assembly to be sustained by one-fifth of been a secessionist, and was belief and Corn Compound, \$69; and Baugh's Raw Bone Phos-

votion to the Union. No one accorded to the The amendment was rejected.

was unwilling that North Carolina should place ing after the word "Treasurer" the word "Comp-

knocked at the door for admission and been rude- On motion of Mr. Ferebee, Sec. 19 was amendecutions for offences committed during the war, ly repulsed. No good could possibly accrue from ed by striking out the words "before the meeting which was read and referred to the committee on sending a commission to Washington to consult of the General Assembly," and inserting the words members of Congress-to kiss the feet of Thad- "whenever the General Assembly is not in ses-Mr. Dockery, for the committee raised to condeus Stevens and other political despots—to incur sion." This section was further amended, on mo-Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs were inactive. sider the propriety and expediency of authorizing still further contumely and abasement. He re- tion of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "of

was amended by striking out the words "or above" and inserting the words "of at least."

Mr. Logan moved to amend the same section by striking out the words "five years" and in-NAYS .- Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Baker, serting the words "ten years immediately pre-Barrow, Bell, Bingham, Boyden, Brown, Brooks, Bryan, ceding his election." Not agreed to; yeas 33; navs 62

Mr. Logan moved to strike out, in the same section, the word "five" and insert "ten." Not May.

article IV, except sections 3 and 4, of the Consti- inviting a conference. It is delieved all the powers tution, as reported to the Committee to revise the will assent to the proposition, but a reply from Austria Constitution. [This amendment was ordered to had not been received. be printed and referred to the committee on revisal of the Constitution. 1

Article IV, in relation to the Judicial Department was then passed over informally for the pres- endeavoring to excite the Hungarians to revolution.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, section 1st. better feeling, and a reaction had set in on the London of article V. was amended by striking out after change. the words "Almighty God" the word "or" and inserting the word "and" in its stead. The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-

Important Decision of Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court_Military Commissions in Time of Peace Illegal.

The following abstract of an important decision by Judge Nelson, involving the validity of a conviction and sentence by a military commission in a case not properly within the cognizance of martial law, is condensed from the report in the

In the Matter of James Egan, a Prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary.—The petition and return to ence will in no event affect the position of England. the writ of habeas corpus issued in this case present the following facts: The prisoner is a citi- the 28th for the commencement of hostilities. zen, and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington district of the State of South Carolina, some eighty years of age, and never engaged in the the frontier of Caffaro and took away half the bridge on military service connected with the army of the the Italian side of the river. United States or of the so-called Confederate States. He has been arrested and tried before a May, for the Adriatic coast. military commission, in pursuance of orders isder, convicted and sentenced for life to the Al- of interest bearing notes to relieve the pressure. bany Penitentiary. The specification in the re- Among the late suspensions is W. K. Coulrough, an cord of the crime is the killing of a negro boy by shooting him on or about the 24th of September, and fifty thousand pounds sterling. 1865. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence was pronounced on the 1st of December following. The sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major General A. individual members—and upon these no Judicious The only paper of evidence before us, on the re-Ames, and also of Major General D. E. Sickles. turn of the writ of habeas corpus, is the record or order of committal in the hands of General Pils- twenty Coolies were burned on an Italian ship during a bury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, revolt.

which contains the above facts. It will be observed that this trial before the mil- en the 22nd ult. itary commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surren- at Liverpool from the ship J. L. Bogart from Apalachicoder of the rebel army to the authorities of the la. damaged by fire. United States; and, further, that the offence is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State and not of the Federal government. And, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war as established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as these are limited to the government of the land or nava forces of the United States, and of the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. The trial must have been had under what is known and denominated "martial law," and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority. All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial lawthat is, it is neither more nor less than the will of the General who commands the army. * * Martial law is regulated by no known or established system or code of laws, as it is over and above bail, all to appear at Canadaigua when required, and to

all of them. The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. His order to the Provost Marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused. There may be a hearing, or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court- premium. martial, or the more formal board of a military

commission; or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation equally legal, though not equally humane and judicious. This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as observed by Sir Matthew Hale, is not law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the authorities agree that promptly adopting such measures as were deemed neces- it can be even indulged only in cases of necessity;

sary to restore their relations to that Government, to-wit: and when the necessity ccases, martial law ceases. * * * This necessity must be shown affirmatively by the party assuming to exercise this all public debts created or incurred in aid of the rebel- extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty and property of the citizen whenever callapplying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime dent for relief, as all power was vested in him, and the

therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military com- Court adjourned. mission appointed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, an ordinance for ex- the revival of the laws and re-organization of the Mr. Richardson said that he was opposed to any changing the stocks of the State for bonds issued State governments in obedience to, and in con-Atlantic Steamship Company to transport the first deformity with, its constitutional duties to the Fedhad had enough of sackcloth and ashes. She had a National Bank in the town of Fayetteville. Re- President, who is Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, (and whose will Mr. Wright, from the committee to which was under martial law constituted the only rule of ac- He warns all good citizens from aiding or abetting unlawful enjoyment, or entitled to the full enjoy-Mr. Pearsall moved to lay the report and ordi- ment, of all her Constitutional rights and privileges. The Constitution and laws of the Union The Convention proceeded to consider the were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the criminals, and the number of political pardons has reach-Mr. Phillips moved to amend the Declaration of State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the rebellion was suppressed, us, and we must shrink from no burthen that they Sec. 27. All Courts shall be open, and every and the Government growing out subverted, the may impose. A dark and bloody past is behind person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, ancient possession, authority and laws resumed their us, and it is hard to forget it, but we must forget person or reputation, shall have remedy by due accustomed sway, subject only to the new reorganthe past to meet the future. That future has no course of law, and right and justice administered ization or the appointment of the proper officers to give them operation and effect. This reorganizathe army and navy of the country, who, as such, had previously governed the people of the State, tal. The stern and stubborn silence of the Southern States was naturally viewed at the North as an of representation, was postponed for the present. The stern and stubborn silence of the Southern States was naturally viewed at the North as an of representation, was postponed for the present. The stern and stubborn silence of the Southern States was naturally viewed at the North as an of representation, was postponed for the present. They were poorly armed and dependent upon the citizens ger exisited. We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offence, at the Patterson races yesterday. Stated time two minharged against the prisoner, although it is in- utes and fifty-nine seconds. sisted that it occurred in self-defence and in resisting a violent assault upon himself. Let the prisoner be discharged.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday June 1. The Jaurez Minister Inglesian writes that he has determined to ask Santa Anna to call a Na-

The Supreme Court refuses appeals in the case of Confederate notes, reaffirming their invalidity. The Custom-house is closed in memory of Gen. Scott. and business is suspended.

Chief-of-Police Adams returned to his office togrowth and prosperity of New Orleans far exceeds term in the fall for the present year. all expectation,

LATEST NEWS TELEGRAPH.

tinnes_Markets, &c.

the evening of the 26th of May, has arrived. The cotton market was firmer, but prices unchanged .-

LONDON, May 26th, P. M. Consuls closed at 87 @ 871 for money; Five-twenties, On motion of Mr. Furches, Sec. 2 of article III 654 @ 654; Erie shares, 414 @ 424; Illinois Central, 76 @

There was a general improvement in the Stock Exchange. Warlike preparations continue.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, June 6th, 1866-M. The Africa's advices via Queenstown, are up to the 27th Three of the European neutral powers have addressed Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered a substitute for identical notes to Berlin, Vienna, Florence and Frankfort,

Warlike preparations continue.

The news from the Continent is unchanged. Kossuth was acting in concert with the Italians, and The large arrival of specie from America had caused a

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Further Foreign News by the Africa. New York, June 6-P. M. The Austrian consent to the European Congress has not

Reports are current at Prague that Prussian troops are advancing on the frontier.

Kossuth is concerting action with Italy and is endeavoring to raise a revolution in Hungary. The Paris Bourse closed buoyant.

Lord Cowley has been summoned from Paris to London for consultation. It is expected that the Congress of the European powers will assemble on the 5th or 10th of June.

The London Times says that the result of the confer-It is stated that the Prussian-Italian treaty names May Entrenchments near Vienna had been commenced.

It is reported that an Italian patrol had appeared on Garibaldi is reported to have left Caprera on the 23d of

The Financial and Commercial affairs of England show sued at headquarters of the District of Western great depression. The pressure for money indicates that South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of mur- the crisis is not yet over. The Times suggests the issue

American cotton dealer. His liabilities are one hundred The Spanish Foreign Minister referred in Cortz to the remarks in the English parliament made about the bombardment of Valparaiso, and stated that Spain would con-

tinue to act vigorously if the South American republic Cotton was declining at Bombay. Six hundred and

The ship Hero, from New Orleans, arrived at Bremen Nine hundred bales of cotton were landed on the quay

Fenian Excitement Sulvsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., June 6-M. The news from all quarters up to noon to-day report all quiet and the excitement subsiding.

From Washington_Fenians Ordered to be Arrested, &e., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6, 1866. By direction of the President, Mr. Speed, Attorney General, has issued a circular to the District Attornies and Marshals instructing them to cause the arrest of all the prominent leaders or conspicuous persons called Fenians, who are or may be guilty of a violation of the

The Fenian prisoners at Buffalo have been released by order of the Government,-the men on their own recognizance, and the officers in bonds of five hundred dollars subscribe that they will not take up arms.

Official advices have been received which have no doubt that a large body of Fenians still threaten Canada. There is great alarm in Montreal, causing a monotary

panic and a run on the Savings banks. Gold is at a high

U. S. Court._The Case of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, June 6. In the case of Jefferson Davis, the District Attorney said, Mr. Davis was not in the custody of the Court but a prisoner of State. The Attorney General, Mr. Speed, could not be present, he therefore moved the Court ad-

journ until October next.

Mr. Brady said that his client wanted a speedy trial and he waved all forms, but he knew they could not control the action of the Attorney General. Judge Underwood said that Chief Justice Chase expected to preside and had named October as convenient, and,

as Attorney General Speed could not be here now, he granted the motion of the District Attorney, and advised the counsel of Mr. Davis to make application to the Presi-

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 6. Charles O'Conner, senior counsel for Mr. Davis, had an interview this forenoon with the President and Attorney General Speed in reference to the case of the prisoner. It is understood at the State Department that , contract shipping facilities, and buyers have shown little disposihas been made by the French Government with the Trans-

tachment of French troops from Mexico to France in Oc-The President has issued a proclamation for the pur-

pose of maintaining the public peace and national honor. izes all Magistrates and other officers of the United States to exert their authority to defeat unlawful proceedings and bring to justice the offenders.

Gen. Meade has also authorized the use of the military force to prevent the carrying out of the expedition inaugurated by the Fenians. The President has pardoned one hundred and sixty-one

ed twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

The Cholera at New York Quarantine, &c. New York, June 6-P. M. The cholera still prevails at quarantine. Six new cases

and five deaths occurred yesterday. Eighty-seven cases are still under treatment. Gen. Hooker has issued orders to intercept all Fenians. Several hundred were caught at Highgate, in the vicinity of St. Albans. They were without a commander and seemed to be about to invade Canada on their own hook.

Alexander Murrill, by Lexington, won the Derby stake

New York, June 6-P. M. Cotton closed at 38 @ 40 cents. Sales to-day of 1,500 bales. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady, Molasses dull .-

The Steamships Allepo and City of Cork took ont \$2,025,-000 in gold. The Cuba from Boston took out \$1,620,000. The Steamship Monterey, from New Orleans, has ar-

menced its term in the Courthouse in this city yesterday, his Honor Judge Brooks presiding.—
Marshal Ooodloe is in attendance assisted by his

Marshal Ooodloe is in attendance assisted by his Raleigh Standard,

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6, 1866.

The guestion as to the propriety of attempting at \$1 125 ft busines. We quote targo price at \$1 15@\$1 20, as in quality.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the propriety of attempting at present to raise funds, for the completion of Oars—Continue to be in very good supply, and there is only a retail business doing. We quote by the cargo at the Chair, and T. McGee appointed Secretary. the building, having arisen, a discussion ensued, only a retail business doing. during which a large majority of the Stockholders expressed themselves in favor of completing the building at as early a day as possible, and taking such steps as may be necessary to effect package, as in quality. that object. Whereupon, on motion, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. W. R. Miller and Thaddeus McGee were appointed a Committee to prepare a general plan to raise the necessary funds, and to report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held at the office of Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, on Tuesday, June 12th, at five o'clock, P. M. The absent Stockholders are requested to be present n person or by proxy.

J. M. ATKINSON, Pres. T. McGee, Secretary.

Of "Phthisic Pulmonalis," on the 25th of May, in New Hanover county, at the residence of Dr. J. B. Seavy, Dr.

JOHN BLACK, in the 36th year of his age. The deceased was a son of the late Col. John Black, of Cumberland county. He was a man of superior natural endowments, and had attained a high rank in his profession. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. It will be a comfort to his numerous friends and relatives to learn that, during his painful and somewhat protracted illness, he had every attention bestowed on him that devoted kindness and eminent medical skill could

In New York City, June 1st, 1866, MINERVA GRAHAM, wife of John A. Baker, Esq., and fourth daughter of the ate Hon. Will. H. Haywood At sea, March 31st, 6 P. M., on board Schr. Ann & Susan, (of Pneumonia,) Capt. GEO. D. WALKER, of Wil-

38 years. He was buried at sea, off Abaco Light House. The Ann & Susan was bound from New York to Mobile Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. BEESWAX, \$1.15..30 @ 00 | Molasses, & gallon, BEEF CATTLE, # 100 lbs...10 00 @15 00 Sugar house...45 @ 471 BRICKS, W M.12 00 @20 0065 @ 1 00 Syrup. BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, NAVAL STORES, Turpentine # 2nd hand....2 75 @ 4 00 280 lbs., New Virgin. .0 00 @ 5 00 New...... 3 50 @ 5 00 CANDLES, 78 lb., Yellow dip...0 00 @ 3 00 Tallow 20 @ Hard......0 00 @ 1 50 Tar, # bbl...0 00 @ 1 55 Adamantine...23 @ Sperm.........50 @ Tar, in order .1 75 @ 2 00 COFFEE, # 1b., Pitch, do .2 50 @ 3 00 Rosin, pale. . 7 00 @ 7 25 do No. 1. 5 00 @ 7 75 do No. 2. 2 50 @ 3 00 do No. 3. 2 00 @ 2 1024 @ 28 St. Domingo...26 @ 28 Corron, \$ 15., Ord. to Mid'g. 28 @ 30 Spirits Turpentine, Strict Mid'g ... 30 @ 31 NAILS, & lb.,00 @ COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, Pyard 30 @ 31 |OILS, # gallon, Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed 1 25 @ 1 50 Machinery...2 00 @ 2 50 CORN MEAL. ₩ bushel. DOMESTICS. Sheeting, #yd.18 @ 20 Yarn, # 5 b.2 50 @ 0 00 Potatoes, W bush., Sweet 1 50 @ 1 75 Irish, #bbl. 3 00 @ 3 25 FEATHERS, # 15..00 @ 50 Fish, & bbl., Provisions, # 16., 0 00 @00 00 N. C. Bacon, Mac'l, No. 1.00 00 @20 00 Hams...... 18 @ Middlings....18 @ Shoulders....17 @ Mac'l, No. 2.18 00 @19 00 Mac'l, No. 3.15 00 @17 00 Her'gs, East.5 00 @ 8 50 Dry Cod, # 15 . 8 @ 9 Hog round. .17 @ Western Bacon, Middlings . . . 18 @ Shoulders . . . 15½@ Family.....11 60 @14 00 Superfine... 9 00 @10 00 Lard......19 @ Fine...... 8 00 @ 8 50 Butter......45 @ PORK, Northern, & fb., City Mess. .34 00 @00 00

FLOUR, # bbl., FLUE, # 15......18 @ 20 GUNNY BAGS....35 @ luano, Peruvian, Per ton...110 00 @112 50 ..32 00 @00 00 Prime " . . 30 00 @31 00 LANT PLASTER, Prime,.....25 00 @26 00 # ton. GRAIN, & Lushel, Rump..... 25 00 @26 00 Corn 1 00 @ 1 15 SALT, 521@ Alum, # bush.0 50 @ 60 Oats..... Peas, Cow ... 1 00 @ 1 05 Liverpool, & sack, ground cargo 1 50 @ 1 75 Rice, rough 0 00 @ 2 00 from store.2 00 @ 2 50 Rice, E. I., #1510 @ SUCAR, & Ib., Carolina, 14 @ lides, # 1b., Porto Rico....15 @ HAY, # 100 lbs., Eastern 1 20 @ 1 25 .18 @ North River.0 95 @ 1 15 SOAP, WIL. 10 @ SHINGLES, WM., English, ass'd. 9 @ American, ref. . . 0 @ Contract . . . 4 50 @ 5 50 American, sheer.0 @ Swede......11 @ Common 2 25 @ 2 75 STAVES, WM., W. O. bbl. .30 00 @35 00 LIME, # bbl. . . . 0 00 @ 0 00 R. O. hhd. . . 40 00 @50 00 from store...2 00 @ 2 25 LUMBER, W M., (River,) TIMBER, W M., Shipping ... 17 00 @18 00 Fl'r Boards .00 00 @25 00 Mill, prime 12 00 @14 00 Mill Fair...10 00 @11 00 Wide do .00 00 @21 00 Scantling...20 00 @21 00 Mill, inferior to Liquors, # gal., (domestic,) ordinary . 5 00 @ 7 00 Bourbon . . 2 50 @ 5 00 TALLOW, # 15. . . . 12 @ 13 N. E. Rum. 3 00 @ 4 00 Tobacco, # fb., Gin 4 00 @ 7 00 Navy.

....30 @ 40 Brandy.....4 00 @ 9 00 " Medium... REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS For the week ending Wednesday, June 6, 1866. TURPENTINE .- There was some dullness in the market for this article during the early part of the week, and prices were fluctuating up to the close of Saturday's transac tions. On Monday, however, there was more enquiry from buyers, and the market opened at \$5 for new virgin. \$3 for yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, \$\overline{a}\$ bbl. of 280 lbs.—at which figures it has since ruled firm. The arrivals have been rather better for the week just ended, and the

sales foot up 1,719 bbls., as follows:
Bbls. New Virgin. Yellow Dip. Hard. 378.5 00@5 25...3 00@3 25.1 50@1 62 100.4 75@**5** 00....... 3 00...... 1 50 **191..... 5** .0**0**...... 3 .00..... **1** 50 650..... 5 00...... 3 00...... 1 50 5 00. 3 00 SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- During the week just ended the market has continued in an unsettled condition, and prices have fluctuated from 54 to 57 cents # gallon for white, according to quality and condition of packages. The transactions have been light, being restricted by the want of

private terms, but believed to be within the range of quoations below. The sales are as follows: Thursday... 17 bbls. at 55 cts # gallon for white. Saturday.... 20

tion to purchase. A few parcels have changed hands on

Wednesday .. 219 Rosin .-- The advices from the Northern markets received since our last review have been porting a decline in prices of the finer grades, and, in consequence, the market here has been similarly affected, and quotations are fully \$1 lower than previously reported, the narket closing quiet, and only a limited demand at lowest figures. The following comprise the sales for the week: 936 bbls. at \$5.50, \$8, \$6.50, \$7 @ \$7.50 for No. 1; \$7, \$7.25. \$7.75, \$8 @ \$8.25 for Pale, and \$5 for Opaque, per 280 lbs For Common there has been no enquiry, and the market has ruled inactive. We quote sales of only two or three small parcels at \$2 @ \$2.25 per bbl.—the latter price for

strained. TAR .- Continues to be brought in sparingly, and is in moderate enquiry. Only one small lot received for the week, (26 bbls.) and sold for \$1.55 per bbl. BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—A few small lots have been brought to market during the week, and the supply in style of HUGGINS & CO. butchers' hands is fully sufficient for present wants nearly all, however, is of inferior quality, which is dull o sale. We quote beeves at 8@10 cents for grass, and 12 @14 cents # 15. for stall fatted. Sheep are also dull of sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3 50 each, as in quality. BARRELS -There is a very good stock of empty spirit barrels in first hands, and with merely a light demand the market for the week has ruled quite dull. We quote small transactions as follows: second hand, \$2 75@\$3 50 for lots as they run, and \$3 50@\$4 for selected; new, \$3 75 @\$4 25 for country, and \$4 50@\$5 each for New York make.

BEESWAX.—Only small sales at 30@33 cents & lb. Corron.-During the early part of the week just ended the market was in rather an unsettled condition, and nothing was done in the way of sales. For the past two or three days, there has been some enquiry and a few tions being now reduced to cash, our sales will be made small lots have changed hands at a basis of 30@31 cents for middling:—there is, however, very little offering on marmiddling ;-there is, however, very little offering on market, and the sales are restricted to small parcels. At the time of closing our enquiries there is rather more firmness, caused by the advices from the New York market, and sellers generally are holding at figures above the views of buyers-last sales being made at 31 cents. CORN MEAL-Merely a retail demand, and supply fair.

Selling in the small way from the granaries at \$1 35@\$1 40 W bushel. Eggs—Sell from carts at 23@25 cents # dozen. FLOUR-The receipts of Northern brands for the past two or three weeks have been light, and in consequence the stock on market has become somewhat reduced; it is, The Circuit Court of the United States com- however, fully adequate to supply the wants, as there is merely a retail demand. We quote from store, in lots to

> phate, \$65 7 ton. GRAIN-In CORN We have to report a better feeling in

Peace Institute. - At a meeting of the Stock- the market since our last review, and a shade advance in Peace Institute.—At a meeting of the Stock-holders of Peace Institute, held in this city on the stock in dealers' hands has become materially reduced, 4th inst., in obedience to a previous call, a major- and at present is very light; we hear, however, that some ity of the Stockholders being present, in person parcels are now daily expected. There is a brick demand, or by proxy, Rev. J. M. Atkinson was called to and a few cargoes would find ready sale. We learn that small sales have been made of lots to arrive from Balti-524@55 cents, and at retail at 70 to 75 cents & bushel.-PEAS- Are in moderate supply, and Cow sell by the quan-

is unchanged, and sells at 131 to 16 cents & th. by the Hay.—There is a heavy supply of Northern in the hands of dealers, and the market rules quite dull. We quote he sale from wharf of only 106 bales at \$1.10 per 100 lbs. LIME.—There is merely a retail enquiry, and the supply is fully adequate for present wants. Retailing from store at \$2.25 @ \$2.50 per cask.

Molasses.-Is in light demand, and the market is well supplied. Our quotations in table represent store rates, according to quantity and quality. PEA NUTS .- No sales reported for the past week or two, and quotations in table are therefore merely nominal. POTATOES .- Sweet sell at \$1.50 to \$2. New crop Irish are coming in quite freely, and sell in the small way from carts

t \$2 per bushel.

POULTRY.—Is in active request, and the market con-inues to be very poorly supplied. We quote chickens at prices ranging from 50 to 75 cents each, according to size. Provisions .- For N. C. cured Bacon we have to report ather a dull market during the week just ended, and prices show a decline on former quotations. There is a very good stock remaining in receivers' hands, while the demand is light and confined principally to small lots for retailing purposes. We quote sales from store during the week at 7@172 cents for hog round, 18 cents for sides, 17 cents for shoulders, and 18@19 cents # 1b. for hams-the bulk at owest figures, at which the market closes. The market s also pretty well supplied with Western, for which there is little or no demand, and we refer to our table for store quotations. -- LARD. - There is is a moderate supply on market, and only a light demand. We quote N. C. at 19@ 20 cents 7 lb.——Pork.—The market is moderately supplied, and only small sales are being made from store

at figures quoted in table. Salt. - There is scarely any demand, and market moderately supplied. We quote from store at \$2 25@\$2 50 } sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents \$\ \text{bushel for} Alum, in the small way. mington, N. C., son of the late Major John Walker, aged SHINGLES .- The market continues to rule quiet in the

absence of any demand for shipment. We quote small sales at \$2 25 to \$2 75 for Common, and \$4 50 to \$5 50 M. for contract. TIMBER.-Millers have a stock on hand sufficient for heir wants, and are not disposed to purchase to any extsnt at present, and consequently the market rules dull; there is, however, very little coming in. Inferior and ordinary quality is hard to sell even at lower rates, but prime will command a fair price. We refer to our table or classified figures.

Wood.-Is brought in slowly, and sells by the boat load at \$2.50 @ \$2.75 for pine, \$2.75 @ \$3 for ash and \$3.25 @ \$3.50 for oak. FREIGHTS .- To New York are rather better than quoted n our last, and we advance rates a shade. To other ports prices are unchanged, and we refer to our table. Shipping s very scarce at present, but the quantity of country produce waiting to go forward at present is quite light.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet. Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes, \$30 00 @ 31 00 Porto Rico cargoes, .. 31 00 @ 32 () flooring boards, rough...... 31 00 @ 32 00 Deals, 3 by 9 30 00 @ 00 00

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending June 6, 1866. COASTWISE. To New York .- 804 bbls. spirits turpentine; 682 do. rude turpentine; 5,032 do. rosin; 85 do. tar; 275 bales coton; 8 do. sheeting; 21 bush. pea nuts; 6 tons old iron;

,473 bags coffee; 8 bbls. ale; 62 empty bbls.; 37 pkgs.

To Philadelphia. -130,487 ft. lumber; 53 tons old iron. To Ватн, Me.—128,000 ft. lumber. To Baltimore. -225 bbls. spirits turpentine; 629 do osin; 75 bales cotton; .0 sheeting.

To Havana. 297,500 feet lumber; 18,800 shingles. Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. Spirits Turpentine,.... laxseed,.....per bush. Pea Nuts,.... To Philadelphia. Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl. Cotton Goods and Yarns. . per bale. Flaxseed,.....per bush. TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl. spirits Turpentine,.... Ootton,.... per lb. ea Nuts,.....per bush. To Boston.
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 75 Spirits Turpentine,..... " 0 00 6 0 00 0 00 6 1 00 0 00 6 0 00 00 6 0 75

Pea Nuts,.....per bush.

harlotte.

Washington.....

Anstrian, Pfiel, Spiesen, wtg.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET, REPORTED BY JAMES DAWSON, BROKER. Exchange on New York,...buying & et. dis. -selling, par Coupons of N. C. Old Sixes..... N. C. six per cent Bonds, old issue..... BANK NOTES. 25 Lexington. 28 Miners' and Planters' ... Farmer's Bank. Merchants'.....

00 @

03 Yanceyville

O. G. Parsley & Co.

112-18t-18-6t

20 Thomasville. List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1866. STEAMSHIP.

. W. Lord, Ward, dis. Worth & Daniel. Henry Laurens, Borden, dis. Russell & Ellis. Ambrose Light, Simpson, ldg St. Michael's, Harriss & Howell. J. H. Chadbourn & Co. Hazard, Cottrell, ldg Hayti, Volta, Seares, wtg Harriss & Howell, C. S. Edwards, Garwood, ldg Phil.,

Oxford Law School

10MMENCES MONDAY, 16th July, 1866. U Tuition \$50 per Term of 20 weeks. Board \$4 25 per week. Located at Oxford, N. C. Col. EDWARD CANTWELL, L.L. B., graduate of the law School at Cambridge, Mass., and (formerly one of the Military Judges of the Confederate States) Instructor. Thorough training given at this School for the Bar or or Mercantile life. The Lectures will embrace Principles and Practice of Law, Book Keeping, Conveyancing and Commercial Jurisprudence. Text Books supplied at cost. rench and German languages extra. For particulars, address as above.

MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, at their old Stand, Southeast corner of Market and Second streets (54 and 56 Market street), where they will be pleased to see all who may favor them with a call. The business will be conducted under the name and June 3-211-d&wtf

Business Notice.

TAS. B. HUGGINS respectfully announces to his friends

. I that he is again in business in Wilmington, with his

father, L. B. HUGGINS, in the GROCERY and GENERAL

Cotton Gins.

MANUFACTURED BY W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO., COLUMBUS, GA. WE HAVE RESUMED THE MANUFACTURE OF V Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore, represented by traveling agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day, as owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transac-

tice or commendation; we believe they are unrivalled in the chief points of excellence which go to make up a su-perior machine, namely: Speed, light draught and good Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior

to the single cylinder, when parties have steam or good water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preerence to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or insufficient power is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin. Messrs. DEROSSET & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our

general agents for the State of North Carolina. W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO. Columbus, Ga., 24th April, 1866. WE will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State. The price is five dollars (\$5) per Saw at the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for trans-

portation to this point. DEROSSET & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1866 182-law2m-13-2m [Tus]